

The Arizona Sentinel.

INDEPENDENT IN ALL THINGS.

NEUTRAL IN NOTHING

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REMOVAL.
J. C. COUSWELL, Dentist,
has removed his office from 230 Kearney street to the Young Men's Christian Association Building, 232 South street, near Kearney, San Francisco. The rooms are elegant, convenient and well ventilated. Friends and patrons are invited to call.

HENRY N. ALEXANDER,
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AND NOTARY PUBLIC.
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California and Pennsylvania.
Office, Main street, next to Express office, Yuma, Arizona.

Notice.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
FLORENCE, ARIZONA, June 18, 1878.
I AM AUTHORIZED BY THE "TEXAS Pacific Railway Company" to receive applications from occupants of the odd sections reserved to said company by Act of Congress, at double minimum price, (\$2.50 per acre) payable upon perfection of title.
CHARLES D. FOSTON,
June 29, 1878.

For County Recorder.
I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF AS a candidate for the office of County Recorder, and respectfully solicit the votes of my fellow-citizens at the ensuing election.
A. G. POST,
22-14

Where Salisbury got his Work In.

In response to demands made by the people of Southern Arizona, and which did not originate at Phoenix, it was ordered by the Postoffice Department that daily mail service should be put on October 1st, between Phoenix and a point on the great daily route between Yuma and Fort Worth. Maricopa Wells was to have been that point, and all arrangements were progressing for carrying out the order. It then occurred to Gilmer, Salisbury & Co., that, as long as they controlled the only stage route from railroad terminus to Prescott, travelers to and from there would be compelled to ride on the vehicle, they are now using; there is no escape from that. But if a connection is ever made between Phoenix and Maricopa Wells, then passengers can travel between Prescott and railroad, via Gillette, Phoenix and the Wells, on decent wagons and on the ready good four-horse coaches now being put upon the Tucson road by Kerens & Griffith. This would compel Gilmer, Salisbury & Co. to put on decent wagons or to lose business.

So Salisbury waited until hot weather at Washington drove the heads of Departments off to watering-places, and then he induced an Acting Second Assistant Postmaster General to rescind the order giving Phoenix that daily mail.

Salisbury did it! May he be cursed to ride on one of his Arizona buckboards till he be dead, (he would not live twenty days—no man would,) and then be hauled on it till his carcass be frayed as badly as a letter that has been hauled on one from Yuma to Prescott, under passengers' feet, kegs of liquor and boxes of merchandise.

His firm does not deserve a friend in Arizona. It has done Yavapai County irreparable injury by affording no conveyance for passengers, except such as few men can ride on and live. Its Washington lobby-partner has now tried his hand at keeping down Maricopa County; and for a while is succeeding. But this firm has not contracted to carry passengers; it carries mail; and it carries these so badly that nothing worse has ever been known. During the month of August not a single mail was delivered on time at either end of Gilmer, Salisbury & Co.'s route; nor were proper efforts made to so deliver them. The roads were bad then, and we were all disposed to give them a fair chance, although their schedule only called for a speed of 3 1/2 miles per hour. The roads have been good during September; yet this miserable firm still carries mails in a scandalous manner. Their buckboards have no boots in front or behind, no sides, and many of them have no covers. Mail-bags are piled on the bottoms and there tied; on top of them are loaded passengers, kegs and boxes. Nothing goes through that mail without being mashed and crushed. No protection is afforded against rain, and the mails often get here a mess of illegible pulp. Prescott can say in what condition they arrive there. We are telling nothing new; every man in Yuma has seen this wretched excuse for a mail line. The very horses are ashamed of it; the drivers blush for it; there is no prancing and whip-cracking through town; but the outfits sneak up to the post-office and try to escape notice.

All this might have been endured, in hopes of a reformation; but when Salisbury "got in" some of his lobby-work, and tried to kill that daily mail for Phoenix, right there Arizona "soured" on him forever. Next in order now are petitions for removal of any mail-agent whom Salisbury is bribing not to report his mismanagement of mails.

The Pima Indians of Arizona.

(Tucson Star.)
[Continued.]

III.—BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

The Pimas tie the bodies of their dead with ropes, passing the latter around their neck and under the knees, and then drawing them tight until the body is doubled up and forced into a sitting position. They dig the grave from four to five feet deep and perfectly round (about two feet in diameter), and then hollow out to one side of the bottom of this grave a sort of vault large enough to contain the body. Here the body is deposited, the grave is filled up level with the ground, and poles, trees, or pieces of timber placed upon the grave to protect the remains from coyotes.

Burials usually take place at night without much ceremony. The mourners chant during the burial, but signs of grief are rare. The bodies of their dead are buried, if possible, immediately after death has taken place; and the graves are generally prepared before the patients die; sometimes sick persons, (for whom the graves had already been dug) recover; in such cases the graves are left open until the persons for whom they were intended die.

Open graves of this kind can be seen in several of their burial grounds. Places of burial are selected some distance from the village, and, if possible, in a grove of mesquite trees. Immediately after the remains have been buried, the house and personal effects of the deceased are burned, and his horses and cattle killed, the meal being cooked as a repast for the mourners. The nearest relatives of the deceased as a sign of their sorrow remain within their village for weeks, and sometimes months; the men cut off about six inches of their long hair, while the women cut their hair quite short. (The Pimas men wear their hair quite long, many having hair 30 inches in length, only the front hair is cut straight across, so as to let it reach the eyes. The women, who also let their front hair like the men, part their hair in the middle, and wear it usually long enough to let it reach a little below the shoulders. The hair is their only head-covering. The men are proud of their long hair, braid it and comb it with care, and to give it a glossy appearance frequently plaster it with a mixture of black clay and mesquite gum. This preparation is left on the hair for a day or two and is then washed out, when it leaves the hair not only black and glossy, but also free from vermin.)

The custom of destroying all the property of the husband when he dies impoverishes the widow and children and prevents increase of stock. The women of the tribe, well aware that they will be poor should their husbands die, and that they will have to provide for their children by their own exertions, do not care to have many children and infanticide, both before and after birth, prevails to a great extent. This is not considered a crime, and old women of the tribe practice it. A widow may marry again after a year's mourning for her first husband; but having children, no man will take her for a wife and thus burden himself with her children. Widows generally cultivate a small piece of ground, and friends and relatives (men) plow the ground for them.

IV.—MARRIAGES.

Marriages among the Pimas are entered into without ceremony, and are never considered as binding. The lover selects a friend, who goes with him to the hut of the parents of the girl and asks the father to give his daughter to his friend. If the parents are satisfied, and the girl makes no objection, the latter at once accompanies her husband to his hut, and remains with him as long as both feel satisfied with the contract.

If, however, the girl refuses, the lover retires at once, and all negotiations are at an end. Presents are seldom given unless a very old man desires a young bride. Wives frequently leave their husbands, and husbands their wives. This act of leaving is all that is necessary to separate them forever, and either party is at liberty to marry some one else, only at the second marriage the assistance of a friend is dispensed with. Instances of idleness and strong affections are known, but many of the wives do not hesitate to surrender their charms to men other than their husbands, which, though possibly disgraceful to the husband, is not considered a crime by the tribe. Only the worst of the women of the tribe cohabit with the whites, but it is undeniable that the number of such women is increasing every year. But, though this has caused a great deal of disease in the tribe, which disease is rapidly spreading, still not one of the chiefs or old men of the nation appear to have thought it necessary to raise a warning voice or propose punishment to the offenders, and prostitutes are looked upon as inevitable, and are by no means treated with contempt or scorn by the Pimas. Modesty is unknown both to men and women. Their conversation, even in the presence of children, is extremely vulgar, and many of the names of both men and women are offensive.

Generally several married couples will

their children live in one hut, and many of the men who can support more than one wife practice polygamy. The wife is the slave of the husband. She carries wood and water, spins and weaves, has the sole care of the children, and does all the work in the field except plowing and sowing. It is the Pima woman that, with patient hard labor, winnows the chaff from the wheat and then carries the latter upon her head to the store of the trader, where the husband—who has preceded her on horseback—sells it, spending perhaps all the money received for it, in the purchase of articles intended only for his own use. Pima women rarely ride on horseback. The husband always travels mounted, while the wife travels along on foot, carrying her child or a heavy laden kit-lo (basket) on her head and back. Women, during child-birth, and during the continuance of their menses, retire to a small hut built for this purpose in the vicinity of their own dwelling place. Men never enter these huts when occupied by women, and the latter while here have separate blankets and eat from dishes used by no one else.

V.—WEAPONS AND MANNER OF FIGHTING.

The only weapons used by the Pimas before the introduction of fire-arms were the bow and arrow and war-club. For defensive purposes they carried a round shield, about two feet in diameter, made of rawhide, which, when thoroughly dry, becomes so hard that an arrow, even if sent by a powerful enemy at a short distance, cannot penetrate it. These weapons are still used by them to a great extent, and, like all Indians, they are good marksmen with the bow, shooting birds on the wing and fishes while swimming in the shallow waters of the Gila river. For hunting fishes and small game they use arrows without hard points, but the arrows used in battle have sharp, two-edged points, made of flint, glass or iron. When going on a scout against Apache Indians, their bitter foes, the Pimas frequently dip the points of their arrows into putrid meat, and it is said that a wound caused by such an arrow will never heal, but fester for some days and finally produce death. The war-club is made of mesquite wood, which is hard and heavy. It is about sixteen inches long, half being handle, and the other half the club proper. With it they strike the enemy on the head. This weapon is used even now, for the Pimas rarely attack their foe in open daylight. They usually surround the Apache rancheria at night, some warriors placing themselves near the doors of all the huts; then the terrible war-cry is sounded, and when the surprised Apaches crawl through the low doors of their huts the war-clubs of the Pimas descend upon their heads with a crushing force. The Pimas never scalp their dead enemies; in fact, no Pima will ever touch an Apache further than it is necessary to kill him. Even the act of killing an Apache by means of an arrow is believed to make unclean whose bow discharged the fatal arrow. They finally believe that all the Apaches are possessed of an evil spirit, and that all who kill them become unclean and remain so until again cleansed by a peculiar process of purification. The Pima warrior who has killed an Apache at once separates himself from all his companions, (who are not even permitted to speak to him,) and returns to the vicinity of his home. Here he hides himself in the bushes near the river bank, where he remains secluded for sixteen days, conversing with no one, and only seeing during the whole period of the cleansing process an old woman appointed to carry food to him; but who never speaks. During the twenty-four hours immediately following the killing the Pima neither eats nor drinks; after this he partakes of food and water sparingly, but for the whole sixteen days he cannot eat meat nor salt, neither must he drink anything but river-water. For the first four days he frequently bathes himself in the river; during the second four days he plasters his hair with a mixture of mesquite gum and black clay, which composition is allowed to dry and become hard, upon his head, and is washed during the night of the eighth day. On the ninth morning he again besmears his head with black clay without the gum; on the evening of the twelfth day he washes his hair, combs it, braids it in long strands and ties the end with red ribbon or fur around it a red shawl, and then for four days more frequently washes his body in the Gila river. On the evening of the sixteenth day he returns to his village, is met by one of the old men of his tribe, who, after the warrior has placed himself at full length upon the ground, bends down, passes some of the saliva of his mouth into that of the warrior, and blows his breath into the nostrils of the latter. The warrior then rises, and now, and not until now, is he again considered clean; his friends approach him and joyfully congratulate him on his victory.

The Apache Indians, the most savage on the continent during the past twenty-five years have murdered hundreds of Americans and Mexicans; and have thus obtained a large amount of fire-arms and ammunition. In order to cope with them

successfully the Pimas have purchased many guns, pistols, and are now tolerably well armed with improved weapons. No restriction has ever been placed on the sale of arms and ammunition to this people. The Pimas never capture Apache men. These are killed on the field, but women and girls and half grown boys are brought back to the reservation at times, though frequently all the inhabitants of the Apache village are killed.

Apache prisoners are rarely treated in a cruel manner. For the first week or two they are compelled to go from village to village and are exhibited with pride and made to join the war-dance. Often the peculiar war-whoop of the Apaches is sounded by some old Pima squaw as a taunt to the prisoners, but after the lapse of a few weeks they are treated kindly, share food and clothing with their captors and generally become domesticated, learn the Pima language, and remain upon the reservation. Instances have occurred when Apache prisoners have attempted to escape but they have been invariably overtaken and killed as soon as recaptured. Quite a number of captured Apache children, if properly trained, are said to become very docile and make good home servants.

In rare instances a Pima will marry an Apache woman, even though she may have resided two or three years on the reservation; full grown Apache women become generally prostitutes, and their owners appropriate the money received by these women from degraded white men.

(To be Continued.)

The silver bullion production of four Arizona mines, for the month of August, is thus reported by the San Francisco Bulletin:

Silver King.....	\$8,600
McCrackin.....	39,570
Tip Top.....	57,028
Hackberry.....	29,000
Total (four mines).....	\$132,228

These figures are made from cash sales of concentrated ores and bullion at San Francisco during that month.

It is unfortunate that no report was made of sales from other mines of Arizona. The Peck produced a large amount of bullion, so did the Mineral Park mine; the Miami did something; the McMillan mine shipped a quantity of rich ore; so did a number of other mines. The Seventy-Six mill sent rich concentrates. Smith's mill made many a gold bar from Vulture quartz. Reins made water plants, and the placers yielded handsomely. Furnaces turned out base bullion. Castle Dome sent lead ore. And from many sources came Arizona bullion, ores and concentrates, whose sales would have swelled the Bulletin's report to close on half a million, if all had been correctly reported. The value of ores extracted in Arizona, during August, and piled up for future reduction, would make an item of which the whole Pacific Coast might feel proud. Its shipment, in the form of bullion, we expect to chronicle at no very distant day.

A WARM RECEPTION AND A HASTY RETREAT.—A few days since Major Brayton, of the United States army and late of Arizona, accompanied by friends, went over to the El Sobrante Ranch for the purpose of locating a tract of land thrown open to pre-emption by recent decisions of the Federal Courts, having already engaged lumber and made other arrangements for the erection of a building there. The party came across a fence, and the Major got over it, but had proceeded only a few feet when he saw a man standing on a small bluff, some six hundred yards distant, motioning for him to leave the enclosed ground. He also held a gun to his shoulder, which pointed at the intruder. Before the Major had time to consider what to do the man fired, and a ball went whizzing past the Major's ears, and struck the fence not more than four feet distant. The officer is too good a disciplinarian to disobey imperative orders, and, without waiting to question the truth of the assailant, retreated in good order across the dead line. The party then returned to this city with a view of inaugurating a new line of tactics.—Post.

The Alta, commenting upon a paragraph which appeared in the Herald, says that there is no probability of immediate track on the Southern Pacific Arizona wards. In a five-line item in our local column we yesterday stated that Col. Hewitt had received information from railway headquarters that construction was to begin at once from Yuma east. We are therefore justified in assuming that the status in quo is at an end, and that railway construction will shortly begin with the old energy which characterized the Southern Pacific two years ago. The statement of the Post that the Southern Pacific will probably stop at Tucson, agrees with information which we embodied in our leader yesterday.—L. A. Herald.

A SLIM mail got here on Sunday: no connection of mails at Los Angeles. Dunkelberger and his clerks all busy hunting for that lady's kid gloves.

DAVID NEAHR.

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March 10.